4 DISTRIBUTION DETERMINATION AND POSSIBLE INFORMATION

4.1 Approach to Distribution Determination

4.1.1 Utilizing four foot yellow scales (or more as needed), bracket the entire pattern both vertically and horizontally.

4.1.2 Utilizing a 7x loupe or similar equipment with a mm scale attachment, measure the distance between stains in at least 4 locations within the 4 quadrants of the entire pattern area.

4.1.3 View the pattern in its entirety from a distance to determine the characteristics of the distribution.

4.2 Possible Information Obtained

4.2.1 The extent of the entire pattern serves as an indicator of the distance from the stain's surface to the blood source at the time of blood release.

4.2.2 The section where the distance between individual stains is the least is used as an indicator of the area of convergence or the center of blood release.

4.2.3 Distribution types – Best observed when viewing the whole pattern in its entirety from a distance. Examples of distribution:

4.2.3.1 Conical Mass – an impact from a gunshot

4.2.3.2 In-line (linear) stain – cast off pattern of distribution.

4.2.3.3 Chaotic – typical of expirated where distribution appears conical but stain direction is irregular.

♦End